hristian Intelligencer.

" WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D-THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND,

VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END,

HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL,

Vol. XV.

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Notice

HINES

Gardiner, Maine, Friday, July 31, 1835.

New Series, Vol. IX-No. 23

BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JOHN RAMSEY.

CLEAVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.

[From the Southern Pioneer.]

HE OATH OF THE ALMIGHTY, CONCERN-ING THE DESTINY OF MAN.

COMPENDIUM OF A SERMON. BY T. MASON.

Text:—" The Lord hath sworn, saving surely as have thought, so it shall come to pass."

[Isaiah, xiv. 24.

Whatever Theologians may under-tand by the oath of God, I shall not top to inquire. One thing is self-evi-ent, and that is, it would derogate from e infinite perfections of the Most High dispose that any of his declarations ould be made more sure, certain, or edfast by any form of words in any anner of communication, so far as such eclaration is referred to himself; but re reason and propriety of a solemn severation on the part of Deity, is ery clearly seen, when we take into sideration the weakness, distrust, indelity and heedlessness of his creature We may reasonably conclude, en, that the reason for expressing, in awful and impressive a manner, the mutable determination of the Creator. found in the supposition that he would us present the most powerful motives, nd the strongest inducements to believe, onfide, and trust in his solemn affirma-

There is scarcely any person who ads the Holy Scriptures, but must be vare of the frequent recurrence of the th of the Almighty, and that too, in nnection with the ultimate destiny of e human race. I invite the readers the 'Pioneer,' therefore, to give their rious attention to the following review this very important subject.

The first time that we meet with the emn oath of God in the Bible is in en. xxii. The circumstances are as ws: God had commanded Abraham offer up his only son Isaac in sacrifice to him; Abraham made the necessapreparations for this purpose, he d his son, and his hand was raised inflict the mortal blow, when he was ested by a voice from heaven. For signal instance of faith and devotion was pleased to enter into a covenwith his servant, which covenant is pressed in the following language: -By myself have I sworn, saith the rd, because thou hast done this thing, hast not withheld thy son, thy only that in blessing I will bless thee, in multiplying I will multiply thy d as the stars of heaven, and as the d which is upon the sea shore; and seed shall possess the gate of his mies, and in thy seed shall all the ll all the families of the earth be

irst, then, with regard to these prom-Christians of all denominations ee that they refer to the salvation of by Jesus Christ. But lest some ptical person, into whose hands this cle may fall, should doubt the proty of this application of them, I quote following passage from the New tament, in St. Paul's epistle to the atians: "And the Scripture, foreng that God would justify the Heathrough faith, preached, before the pel, unto Abraham, saying, in thee I all nations be blessed." And, fur-more, in the Epistle to the Hebrews - "For when God made promto Abraham, because he could swear no greater he swore by himself, rein, God, willing more abundantly how unto the heirs of promise the nutability of his counsel, confirmed y an oath; that by two immutable gs, in which it was impossible for to lie, we might have strong consoon, who have fled for refuge, to lay of the hone set before us." There of the hope set before us. be no doubt, then, that the promise od to Abraham, on oath, has res-to the salvation which is by Christ s, our Lord, and cannot be restrictthe temporal welfare of Abraham's endants

he only difference among Christians regard to this matter is, to the exof the blessing — Some supposing embrace a part of the human family en in Christ before the world began ne supposing it to embrace all, prothat they will comply with certain ions, but on failure of compliance, lessing to be forever forfeited, and rendered eternally happy. So far as the terms in which this promise is conveyed to us have a bearing in settling the exand some of every family will be saved, and yet a great many will be lost; to settle this point then, turn to Acts iii, and it is there written - "Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made unto our fathers, saying unto Abraham, and in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed." Now, unless one can be found of the human race who has no kindred, it must be admitted that the

sioned to inform David, that the promise himself, in the Psalms, expressly affirms will sing of the mercies of the Lord forthy faithfulness to all generations; for I have said mercy shall be built up forever, thy faithfulness shalt thou establish in the very heavens. I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant." And again at verse 34—" My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my mouth. Once have I sworn by my Holiness, that I will not lie unto David; his seed shall endure forever, and his throne as the sun before me."-But David, in his prophetic character, was honored with further discoveries of the divine purpose, and of the manner in which these blessings were to be fulfilled; for he first communicated to mankind, that, connected with the blessing, was the assurance of it by the resurrection from the dead; and hence in 16th thy seed shall all the kingdoms of the Psalm, he says, speaking of the Mes-carth be blessed." Can there be any Psalm, he says, speaking of the Messiah — "Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth; my flesh also, shall rest in hope. For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thy Holy One to see corruption." On this basis, the resurrection from the dead, rests the hope of the human family; and now, by turning to the Acts of the Apostles, the reader will see how beautifully the promise to David is carried forward by the disciples of Christ.

In Acts ii, the first Gospel sermon is recorded, and at the 29th verse we have this striking language - " Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. Therefore, being a prophet, and knowing that God had every knee should bow, of things in heasworn with an oath unto him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, der the earth; and that every tongue he would raise up Christ to sit on his should confess, that Jesus Christ is Lord he would raise up Christ to sit on his ions of the earth be blessed. This throne; he, seeing this before, spake to the glory of God the Father." Does mise was renewed to Isaac, the im-

stituted for nations. "In thy seed not only the truth of Christianity as a system, but something more. The apcstles constantly brought it forward in every discourse, as the grand distinguishing feature of the new religion, and as thee, that pardoneth transgression and the ground of their hope, the main pillar of their support, and as the only se-cure and immoveable foundation of their forever, he will have compassion upon endless felicity. And now to the candid inquirer I would say, read the sermons of the apostles, and their epistles to their of the sea. Thou wilt perform the truth brethren, and in every one of them a constant reference is made to this fact, and in Corinthians xv, St. Paul takes np the subject of the resurection, and proves that as in Adam all become sinners, so in Christ shall all be made righteous; that as by Adam all die, so by Christ shall all be made alive; and that when thus made alive, they are spiritual, immortal, incorruptible, glorious and hap-

If Christ had not risen, our faith would have been vain, the prediction would have failed, and death would have had the victory; but when Christ ascended on high, and led captivity captive, he became the first fruits of them that slept, and has made the resurrection of all the human family sure, and we can now ask triumphantly, O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory Thus I conceive the illimitable extent of the promise is proved, by the resurrection of the dead in connexion with man's eternal salvation.

In the Divine economy, further discoveries were made to the prophets, of the distinctive character of the Redeemer's office, of his spiritual reign as king, of his sufferings and death as a priest, and of his instructions as a prophet ;but especially of the grand and ultimate result of his mediatorial intervention; s believing it to embrace all the hu- but I shall confine myself entirely to family, every individual of which by God's providential means, in of God. Having established the extent be first enlightened, then re- of the original promise from the language ed, and afterward sanctified and of it, and also its extent from the resur-

tent of it, the reader will observe that all nations are embraced in it, but when renewed to Isaac, all families are mentioned as included in it. Now it might be argued that some out of all nations, from ancient time? Who bath told it from that time, am not I the Lord ? and there is no God else besides me, a just God and a Savior, there is none else besides me. Look unto me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth, for I am God and there is none else. I have sworn by myself, the word has gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall language of the promise embraces all the descendants of Adam.

We leave in the 2nd Book of Samuel that Athan the Prophet was commissioned to inform David, that the promise

salvation of our Savior God, and that too of God was renewed to him; and David by supplying every heart, and filling every mouth with grateful praise, may we it. The 89th Psalm begins thus: "I not ask with grateful emotion, what an-will sing of the mercies of the Lord for-cient time is referred to? When did ever, with my mouth will I make known God swear by himself? And is it not evident that the irresistible conclusion is that the promise to Abraham is alluded Who can doubt the endless happiness of the human race? But compare this with the language of Peter, when addressing his brethren in Acts iii. -"Repent ye therefore, and be converted every one of you, that your sins may be blotted out when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heavens must receive until the times of the restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant made with our fathers, saying unto Abraham, and in doubt but that the restitution of all things mentioned by Peter is precisely the same as that predicted of Isaiah's that, every knee should bow and every tongue should swear, in the Lord have I righteousness and strength, and that this happy termination is taught in the promise made to Abraham. But to make assurance doubly sure,

let the timid and wavering compare the above quotation from Isaiah with 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Phillippians, and judge whether the apostle does not apply it to the whole family of man as I have done. "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name that is above every name; that at the name of Jesus ven, and things in earth, and things unto Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn to the fathers from the days of old." Mark, reader, that the destruction of sin is here introduced as a feature in the fulfillment of God's promise on oath; and now how beautifully does this harmonize with the following extract from St. Paul's sermon in Acts xiii. "And we declare unto you glad tidings, how that the promise which was made unto the fathers, God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children. Be it known unto you, therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." Here we learn that pardon and immunity from sin is the distinguishing feature or pre-requisite for the enjoy-ment of this blessing. If it were not apart from the immediate object of this article, I could show that there are numerous proofs of the universality of God's salvation contained in scripture, in reference to the offices, sufferings and ordinances of the Redeemer, but I forbear as my object is only with the oath of God

respecting mankind.

In Isaiah liv, we have another passage strikingly corroborative of those reads thus: "Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear; break forth into singing and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child; for more are the children of

me for as I have sworn that the waters of Noah should no more go over the earth, so have I sworn that I would no more be wroth with thee, nor rebuke thee. For the mountains shall depart shall the covenant of my peace be re-moved, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee." Here the universality of the Divine mercy to both Jew and Gentile are distinctly taught. Thus we learn that the salvation of all men is fairly predicted on the oath of Almighty God

> [From the Magazine and Advocate.] REMINISCENCE

Some three years ago, while on a journey to the State of Ohio, night had nearly set in when I entered the pleasant village of Aurora, in the county of Erie, N. Y. It being my intention to travel through the Indian Reservation, belonging to the Buffalo tribe of Indians, and there being no houses of entertainment on the road I proposed travelling upon to Buffalo, short of fourteen miles from Aurora; I was obliged to put up for the night a little sooner than I other-

wise should have done. In the bar room of the inn I put up at, were several loungers; and in the sitting room, a decent looking old gentleman, whose head appeared to have been bleached by the frost of more than sixty winters. Astride his nose sat a huge pair of spectacles - the glasses, being large and perfectly round, appeared (to compare small things with great) each, like a full moon in a cold Winter night. This ancient gentleman held in his hand a small pamphlet, having the appearance of a religious tract, which he seemed to be reading with absorbing intesest - so much so, that he scarcely turned his head when I entered the room. I took a seat opposite the stranger, with an intention to ask him why the village was so thronged with pleasure carriages of every description. But seeing him so earnestly engaged, I forbore to interrupt him. At length I discovered that the muscles of his face were becoming considerably agitated, which soon produced a most emphatic PSHAW! "It is strange," says the old gentleman, 'that men pretending to have common sense, will send forth into the world such trash as this. Is human nature, and knowledge, retrograding? It used to be said, in olden time that every generation grew wiser and wiser. But if this is a specimen of the wisdom of these modern days, God help the human family a century hence - for they will need it much, to be distinguished from the Ourang Out-

Pray my good Sir, said I, what has disturbed your equanimity so greatly? diate successor of Abraham in similar language in Gen. xxiv., and afterds it was renewed to Jacob, with stifference, that the word families is difference, that the word families is stifference, that the word families is stifference. when I came into the room; but from then, your wicked attempts to deceive every creature to holiness. I will not lengthen this article but in adducing one or two other passages. In Micah vii, 16, we read: "Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth transgression and with the second responsible to t your recent exclamation, and subsequent and enthral your brother man, that you passeth by the iniquity of the remnant of ical importance, imposing on the ignorhis heritage? he retaineth not his anger ant, and deceiving the unwary. Why, sir, what do you think? Here is a composition styled a TRACT, so palpably inconsistent and knavish, that the writer must, in his imagination, have made a heavy draft on the ignorance, or credulity of his readers; or have been a fool himself, to have thought such trash could aid even a false religion. It purports to be an account of the conversion of a Universalist—infidel, as the writer calls him—a certain Mr.—! who lived in the town of—! in the county of -! and State of M.! Now, sir, after all this long string of blanks, we at last come to the letter M. But whether this letter is intended to indicate Massachusetts, Maine, or Mississippi, would, I think, puzzle the writer himself to tell. But what makes this story so purely consistent, is this: He makes his convert say he never did, in his heart, believe in Universalism! Yet he was converted from Universalism, into the dogmas of pure and undefiled religion, as taught by his converter! O Tempores! O Mores! "But, my dear sir," continued the

old gentleman, "do you see what is going on this village? Here is being got up one of those dreadful excitements, called revival meetings - the like of of so much infatuation and duplicity, I able, Miserable, miserable fanatic!heretofore quoted respecting the extent of this promise: at the 19th verse it virtue and wisdom have fled, in dismay then, your biasphemy. Clothe yourself virtue and wisdom have fled, in dismay then, your biasphemy. Clothe yourself from the land; and that satan has been in sackcloth and ashes. Humble yourlet loose, for a season, to disturb the self before God and man. tranquility of the land of freedom and re-your false religion, and enter ligious rights. Yet, on reflection my the desolate, than of the married wife, saith the Lord. In a little wrath, I hid my face from thee for a moment, but with

foundation on which such infatuation rests; and to usher into its place a more consistent and rational knowledge of himself than has been taught for ages past. Little do the promoters of these wild and unholy schemes, reflect on the and the hills be removed but my kind-ness shall not depart from thee, neither themselves. They must be greatly ignorant of the understandings of the people in these days - or, by poring over the musty volumes of a mixed up Christian and Heathen theology, they have neglected to examine into the state of society of their own time, and so are found at least a century behind the enlightened period in which they live. Be this as it may, the truth must and will prevail. Although it may be trod upon Je will, from being trangled out.

Je will, from being trangled open, mass forth with greater vigor — and, ere long, burst upon the world with a blaze of light, too strong and steady to be with-

In this stage of the conversation, the

door to the entrance of the room where we were seated, was opened; and in came a train of the revival companyled on, as I soon discovered, by a leader in the scene of Christianizing the good people of Aurora. He marched gravely up to the centre of the room, cast a furtive glance at my room-mate, from beneath his lowered eyebrows-heaving a guttural sound from his bowels, half way between a sigh and a groan-and, as it sounded to me, in a mock-solemn accent, interrogated—" Is God here?" This question brought my old gentleman upon his feet, with the alacrity of a youth of sixteen and with a countenance, and a voice of awful grandeur, which thrilled through my system like an electric flash, repeated the question, "Is God Here!" and then in milder accents continued: -"Sir, I had been led to believe, not only from Scripture, but from the reason which God has seen fit to give me, that God was every where present; but were I in the least skeptical on the subject, I should doubt' very much, whether he was present with you. What right, Sir, have you to put such a question as this to your fellow-men? Do you doubt the omnipresence of Deity in any place? If so, you are unfit to be a teacher in Israel-if not, you insult the Majesty of heaven, and trample on the rights of society. Go, Sir-lead your deluded followers back to your altar of hypocrisy and fanaticism. If they worship at such a place, I do not. If they cringe and tremble in the presence of a fanatic, I do I stand open in the presence of God and Man. To love God, and be beloved by him (as all his creatures are) -knowing and believing this, casteth out all fear. Cease, therefore, your operations with me-insult not an old man, the sand in whose glass has nearly run out; but whose mind and nerves are yet too strong to stand in fear of satan or the wily schemes of infatuated man. Cease,

Here the old gentleman ceased speaking-during which, his interrogator was alternately pale as death, and crimson with the flush of rage. He now stretched forth his hands and exclaimed—"You will go to hell! The devil will have you! I am authorized by the Holy Ghost to tell you so. The Almighty can't convert you. You are gone—gone -sinking down-down to the bottomless pit, in hell, Amen, hallelujah!" Now pit, in hell, Amen, hallelujah!" Now turning to his company, he said-"Converts-saints! how we shall rejoice and laugh, when looking over the battlements of heaven, into hell, to see the misery of this hoary headed old sinner, who will be floating on the undulating waves of boiling sulphur. And, anon, as he is rolled near the shore, a devil with a pitchfork tosses him back into the centre of the burning lava, among myriads of damned spirits-screeching, writhing, and spouting red hot liquid sulphur!"

The old stranger could not stand this.

Rising again, he exclaimed with emphasis—"AVAUNT, thou imp of hell—enemy both to God and man! Who authorized you to be judge of both quick and dead? Why strive to banish from among men every spark of humanity? Enveloping yourself in the robes of hypocrisy, you are striving to eradicate from the minds which has caused so much misery, des- of men every vestige of philanthropy, pair and suicide. When I see, and hear and pure and undefiled religion. Miseryour false religion, and enter into the kingdom of God, which is open here on

laid aside the image of thy Creator, and clothed thyself in the image of a demonstriving to enkindle, in this happy land, a moral desolation more deleterious and destructive than the cholera ! Away, and end your folly and wickedness, and leave an old man to the care of his Creator, who numbers the hairs of his head, and suffers not even a sparrow to fall to the ground without his knowledge."

At this moment the stranger's son entered the room, and informed his father that he had finished his business, and was ready to set off for home. They departed—and were soon followed by the fanatic priest and his

company.

Left alone to muse on the scene I had just witnessed, I could not but regret my short acquaintance with the energetic and philanthropic old gentleman. He was gone, and I knew not whence he came, or where he was going. But he left an impression on my mind as strong as did the angel of God on the mind of Jacob. Blessed father in the heritage of our God! thou hast met the enemy of undefiled religion, who quailed before thy searching look and pointed rebuke. The peace of God will rest and abide with

you to the endless ages of eternity!
On my return from Ohio, I was informed that this revival meeting was held in Aurora fourteen days, but not with great success to the fanatics.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. "And truth diffuse her radiance from the Fres. "

GARDINER, JULY 31, 1835.

THE CREATION OF MAN.

had said "let there be light," he had deter-

mined to people the earth which he was

about to call into existence, with a race of

beings bearing his own image, with capaci-

ties not only suited for the present mode of

existence but also for another more pure,

more holy, when the material bodies should

In the morning of creation, ere the Deity

remingle with their native element. He foresaw all the consequences which would inevitably follow from the perverse habits which man would be likely to contract in consequence of "being made subject to vanity," but in the exuberance of his goodness he formed a plan whereby the numerous progeny of Adam and Eve might be rescued from sin and its consequent misery. After ages had passed away and myriads of the human race had lived-groaned and died, a STAR arose in the East imparting light-life and and joy to those who had long been waiting for its approach. What a glorious era in the history of the world! A system of doctrine was suddenly introduced which overthrew the feeble philosophy and unpopular superstitions of the age and established a code of ethics the influence of which will be felt till the latest period of time. It is contended by many that mankind are ushered into existence with a natural and moral capacity incapable of performing a good action but with a disposition and power to do evil, and in consequence of their evil actions are liable to the miseries of this life and to the pains of hell forever. Now it is impossible for us to believe such a sentiment, because it is derogatory to the character of Deity. Has God created millions of beings under a moral incapacity of doing good, and with an inherent principle and power to do evil and then inflict ceasless punishment for acting agreeably to the propensities of their nature with which the Deity impelled them into existence? If this be a fact Satan could not have wished for a system better calculated to people his dreary regions. If we understand the records of Divine Truth mankind are born into the world pure possessing neither positive virtue nor actual vice, and that their depravity is of their own contracting. They are moral accountable agents, endowed with knowledge to distinguish between good and evila free will to choose and a power to act agreeably to their choice, consequently if they make an improper use of their agency and are impelled for led by their appetites and passions to do that which they know to be wrong, they are criminal and God will surely chastise them, not in anger but like a kind parent for the sole purpose of reclaiming them. It is a fact which we presume no one will deny that the only valuable end of punishment is the reformation of the punished. He who punishes on any other principle deserves no other name than a tyrant, and it is astonishing that men will affix such a stain on the character of their heavenly Father. If the doctrine of endless misery be true it is beyond the power of man to defend the goodness of God, a dark mantle is spread over it never to be removed. Better-far better would it be, after having punished them for a season to strike them out of existence than to keep them suffering through the successive ages of eternity. But to suppose God capable of creating mankind with a certain knowledge that they would be exquisitely miserable forever, is to suppose our heavenly Father guilty of that which an earthly parent would not wish to be charged with. It is dealing unfairly with God's character-it is charging unprovoked acts of cruelty to the Fountain of clemency and mercy. But when the Deity conceived the design of creating mankind, he designed that they should all be eventually happy and this design will be carried into effect unless the arm of Deity becomes powerless and then the ungovernable world | the heathen poets and the prophets, as there | the same tribunal for the truth of his ?

nal nothingness. But he who could create man and the world he inhabits must be able to do whatsoever be pleases, and his goodness will prompt him to render the existence of his dependent children a blessing. It is in vain to argue that owing to the depravity of man it is impossible for all to be saved, God knew when he created them that they would fall from their pristine purity and become deeply polluted with transgression and crime, consequently he determined to raise up his Son 'to cleanse the human race from all their impurities that they might be prepared for the society of angels in the realms of light and love. He will not suffer his Son to be defeated in his labors of love. for then would the enemy of man triumph and address the Agent of the Most High in this insulting language. "Here are the millions you fondly imagined you could rescue from my power-for them you left the bosom of your father-for them you assumed the human form-for them you suffered many hardships-for them you shed your blood on the cross, but after all this parade, behold: they are mine eternally; you tried to save them but you could not !! Is this the triumph victory of the Son of God darkness? Is it all to terminate in peop-

ling the infernal regions with those very beings whom the eternal Father of mercies intended should be eternally happy?" No! such a sentiment might do to adorn the pages of fiction but not those of sober reality; -it might do to be told as a wild vagary of a distempered imagination and not as the fruit of a sane mind. The Son of God will go on conquering and to conquer until the whole human race shall be released from the power of sin and Satan correcting them for their transgressions with the rod and alluring them by his tender mercies until they become willing in the day of his power to humbly submit to his mild and peaceful government. This result was determined and ordained when God CREATED MAN.

Of the hope and restrection of the dead I am called in question. Acts 23-6. Universalists are daily called in question concerning the hope and resurrection of the dead by those who are opposed to the gospel doctrine of Salvation. Why they should be, it seems to us very strange. Do they wish us to preach the doctrine of the resurrection and no hope for a better existence beyond it? Their doctrine we know-admits of no hope for the "finally impenitent" a phrase by the way, not to be found in the Bible and in this respect we think it must accord with that of the Pharesees who were constantly assailing Paul and calling in question his hope of the resurrection of the dead. They preach a resurrection without hope of salvation from sin and misery which is calculated to depress the feelings and render life itself a curse-and we preach a resurrection with a strong hope and a well grounded hope in a happy immortality, which renders life a blessing and gives us thankful hearts, for all the blessings we enjoy. Reader, ponder well and choose ye which doctrine ye will believe and heartily

ELOQUENCE OF THE SCRIPTURES We have often wondered that the sublimity of the Scriptures should be so frequently overlooked by a majority of those who listen to the instructive lessons therein taught. They infinitely surpass the writings of most ancient authors in simplicity and grandeur. How sublime are the songs of Moses-how lofty are the Psalms of David. The style is beyond the reach of modern writers, in vain is it for them to attempt to equal it. The immortal Homer never equalled Isaiah describing the majesty of God, in whose sight "the nations of the earth are as small dust, yea less than nothing and vanity" seeing it is he that stretcheth out the heavens "like a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in." "Isaiah has all the sweetness of an ecloque in the smiling images he gives us of peace, and sometimes he soars so high as to leave every thing below him. What is there in antiquity that can be compared to the lamentations of Jeremiah when he tenderly deplores the misery of his country? Or the prophecy of Nahum, when he foresees in spirit the proud Ninevah fall under the rage of an invincible army. We fancy that we see the army, and hear the noise of arms and chariots. Every thing is painted in such a lively manner as strikes the imagination-the prophet far outdoes any of the Greek writers. Read likewise Daniel denouncing to Belshuzzar, the Divine veangeance ready to overwhelm him, and try if you can find any thing in the most sublime originals of antiquity that can he compared to those passages of sacred writ. As for the rest of scripture, every portion of it is uniform and constant, every part bears the peculiar character that becomes it. The history, the particular detail of laws, the descriptions, the vehement and pathetic passages, the mysteries and propheries, and moral discourses, in all these appears a natural and beautiful variety. In short there is as great a difference between

will reel-stagger and tumble into its origi- is between a false enthusiasm and the true. The sacred writers being truly inspired do in a sensible manner express something divine, while the others, striving to soar above themselves always show human weakness in their loftiest flights." Notwithstanding this book is such a model of eloquence there are many groveling beings at the present age who discover it not, and pronounce it an illiterate and feeble production, the work of a number of low bred fools who wrote it for the sole purpose of palming it off upon after generations as a book of divine origin in order to deceive those who might persue it. But alas for those deluded beings, the scriptures will be read and admired by an enlightened and christianized world, while the writings of a Hume-a Voltaire and a Paine will be forgotten, to be remembered no more forever.

"Night is fair virtue's immemorial friend; The constant moon, thro' every distant age Has held a lamp to wisdom."

At the close of day when the sun is retiring behind the western mountains and his faint mays are but just seen on the distant wandering cloud a holyfeeling stealsinsensibly upd the soul and hushes to repose deep coloring of a New England summer sky surpasses all others.

Poets and Novelists may give their preferance to Italian skies, yet in transparency -lightness, "blended with a softness," our atmosphere is unrivalled. Cold indeed must be the bosom of him who feels no bland emotion while viewing the star studded canopy of heaven on a beautiful night: it is full of the mild spirit of religion, the unsurpassed lusture which those twinkling luminaries emit is a beautiful emblem of the light of another world that lies beyond these spheres where no clouds of darkness will ever arise to mingle with the radiant beams of the regions of light and life. Night is calculated to awaken very salutary emotions in the bosom, it is the season of rest-a time for contemplation-for devotion; we should review the actions of the past day and consider that we are so much nigher the end of our pilgrimage; if we have erred we should resolve to do better and to think and act as becometh creatures born for a higher destiny than earth. We should divest the mind of all worldly thoughts, approach the throne of grace with thanksgiving and supplication and God will bless and smile upon us here, and when the night of death shall approach he will lead us safely through the dark valley to adorn the regions of celestial joy, light and peace.

ZION'S ADVOCATE AND THE CHRISTIAN INTELLI-

The following paragraph we cut from Zion's Advocate of the 15th inst, a Baptist paper published in Portland and edited by Rev. Adam Wilson.

"The Gardiner Christian Intelligencer, we learn from the Boston Trumpet, is "suspended for a time, perhaps finally." The Christian Pilot of this city has also been draging heavily for some time, and is now sold and removed to North Yarmouth. How far these circumstances may by regarded as proof that the consciences of the community are rising against the unscriptural and pernicious sentiments which these papers have promulgated, may, perhaps be doubt-

We would inform Mr. Wilson that Christian Intelligencer was not suspended for the want of patronage, but merely on account of the inability of Mr. Sheldon the proprietor of longer superintending the publication of it. Having made an arrangement whereby he is released from that duty, the paper has been aroused from its short slumber and has come forth in the pride of its manhood. We know but very little about Zion's Advocate, but we venture to say, that there never was a time since the establishment of the Intelligencer when it had not a larger list of actual paying subscribers than Zion's Advocate, and we are confident that the Universalist community will never let this old veteran in the cause of liberal Christianity languish and die for the want of support. Another gentleman now occupies the "chair editorial," but it is of little consequence to the great mass of the people who has the charge of a paper, so long as it retains and supports the principles for which they contend. The Intelligencer will continue to labor for the good of the denomination whose organ it is, abating none of its zeal and we trust none of its usefulness. Universal Salvation is inscribed upon its banner and we will never suffer it to be stricken down ingloriously. In regard to "the unscriptural and pernicious sentiments" which Mr. Wilson says the Intelligencer has promulgated we have but a very few words to say, he knows it is much easier to make sweeping assertion than to prove them to be true. We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Wilson but we do think that an advocate for the Calvanistic creed should be the last person in the world to charge others of "promulgating unscriptural and pernicious sentiments." We are willing to rest the truth of our doctrine on the word of God! Will Mr. Wilson appeal to

G-If no human creeds were taught, an | prayer with Br. S. Stetson, proceeded in individual ere he had arrived to the season of manheod and then place in his hand a copy of the Scriptures and let him read and consider the sentiments therein contained. Then lead him forth to view the works of nature-the heavens whose azure arches rise immensely high and spread unmeasurably wide-the sun an inexhaustable source of light and heat without whose presence an universal gloom would ensue-the moon that walketh among the host of stars scattering the nocturnal gloom-the stars that beam with inextinguishable brilliancy throughout the midnight sky-the verdant woods that crown our hills-the luxuriant meadows which without the seedsman's inthe business of this body relating to its dustry replenishes us with never failing crops of herbage-the fertile fields which reward the faithful husbandman with waving harvests and call forth dainties enriched by the dews of heaven, what doctrine do ye think he would be likely to embrace? Certainly the doctrine of Universalism-he would exclaim in the fulness of his heart The Lord is good unto and his tender mercies are over all his works-though he cause grief yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his tender mercies-he will not contend forever neither will he be always wroth for the spirits would fail before him and the souls which he has made."

AS IT SHOULD BE.

Our brethren are waking up in every part of the State on the subject of religionthere is truly a revival among them and we heartily rejoice at the prospect before us. The OLD INTELLIGENCER has yet a strong hold upon the hearts of the people and we shall endeavour to conduct the old favorite in such a manner that those bonds shall never be broken or even weakened. Daily accessions are being made to our list, and friends that have long slumbered have arisen in the majesty of their strength and come forward to aid us in spreading the heart cheering intelligence of a free salvation for every son and daughter of Adam. Our cry is onward-onward-we shall give neither sleep to our eyes or slumber to our eyelids so long as the good of our cause requires that we should be on the alert, and you brethren, continue to second our efforts in so substantial a manner as you have for the past week. We tender you our heartfelt thanks, and pray that your zeal in our behalf (which by the way is a zeal according to knowledge) may not abate till our moral horizon shall be as clear as meridian day and salvation shall have extended co-extensively with sin.

Br. J. M. of L-will please accept our sincere thanks for the twelve subscribers he sent us the last week, his exertions to aid in the dissemination of sound principles are truly praiseworthy and for his zeal in behalf of the "OLD CHRISTIAN INTELLI-GENCER," we present him with a copy of "DEAN'S LECTURES ON the FINAL RESTORA-TION. He will please call at our office and receive them, or we will transmit them to him by mail or otherwise. J. W. of F- the P. M. of B- J. C. of E-and a host of other worthies who have aided us in the same manner will receive our best wishes for their welfare till we can remunerate them in a more substantial manner.

NEW PAPER.

We have received the first number of a new paper printed in Augusta and entitled the Gospel Banner and Universalists FAMILY MONITOR.' It is a pretty paper and we have no doubt it will be an able coadjutor in the glorious cause of Universal Salvation. It is edited by Br. Drew assisted by Br's Gardiner and Bates, a worthy trio. They will undoubtedly keep it right side up. "So mote it be."

MINUTES OF THE MAINE CONVENTION-1835.

The Ministers and Delegates composing the Maine Convention of Universalists met at the dwelling house of Henry Sampson Esq. in Bowdoinham village, on Tuesday evening, June 23d, 1835.

The meeting was called to order by Br. Geo. Bates, standing Clerk of the Convention, and after joining in solemn prayer with Br. Hawkins, the Council was organized by e choice of Br. WM. A. DREW, Moderator. Br. ZENAS THOMPSON, Secretary; and Br. K. FULMER, Assistant Secretary.

Being organized, the Council proceeded to business, by choosing

1. Brs. George Bates, Henry Hawkins and Seth Stetson, a committee to receive credentials of delegates, and report a list to the Council. 2. Brs. Stetson, Bates, J. Patten, H.

Sampson and M. P. Spear, a committee to make arrangements for the public services of 3. Brs. C. Gardner, H. Hawkins and J.

K. Fulmer, a committee to receive applications for Fellowship and Ordination, during the session

Voted, That this Council extend an invitation to visiting ministering brethren from other States, to take a seat with, and participate in the discussions of this Coun-

tomorrow morning at eight o'clock. United in prayer with Br. Gardner. Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock. Met ac-

Voted, To adjourn at the Town

siness.
6. The Committee appointed for the p pose, presented the following list of delegfrom the several Associations belonging the Convention, viz :-

From the Y. , C. & O. Association. I. Bartlett, Joseph Robinson, Wm. Big. nell, C. Holland, Levi Hubbard, Wm. Brg. ford, Benj. Quinby, Josiah Dunn and Zec.

ariah B. Stevens.
From the Kennebec Association. Martin Burr, Moses Butterfield, Josial Prescott, Dan Read, Robert Anderson, Joh Patten, Henry Sampson, Andrew McFadde and Nath'l Swasey.

From the Penobscot Association. Amariah Mero, Silas Winchester, Sprague, Joseph Barrett, Asa Spooner a mes Gower. Which report was accepted. Resolved, That in order to facilia

eral interests, all resolves to be submitte the consideration of the brethren, shall expressed in writing. S. Heard and accepted the report of the Committee on the public services of them

9. The committee on Fellowship a Ordination, reported in favor of conferring Ordination on Br. Gibson Smith, of Design which report was accepted.

10. Chose Br. Bates standing Clerk

the Convention. 11. Chose Brs. Gardner, Bates and Haw kins, a standing Committee on Fellowshi

and Discipline. 12. Brs. Draw, Raimblocom Adams ards, a committee to advise with and ass in procuring preaching for destitute societi

13. Voted, That Br. Gardner prepares minutes of this Convention, accompan with a Circular Letter, for publication,

14. The standing Committee of the Committee vention for the past year, made the follo

ing report, viz : That during the last year, Br. Da Thurston Stevens, has received Ordinal at Turner ; Br. Joel Miller received On nation at Corinth; and that one applica has been made for Ordination, and one License, which the committee did not see

to grant. The report was accepted.

15. Voted, To adjourn to meet at place immediately after the first afternor 16. Met according to adjournment.

This meeting of the Council was who pent in discussion. Voted, To adjourn to meet at

place tomorrow morning at half past se o'clock. Thursday morning, 8 o'clock. Met ag

ably to adjournment, and united in praywith Br. Drew.

19. Voted, To raise a committee of the to receive applications from the breth

for the next session of this Convention, a Brs. Drew, Fulmer and Bates were che 19. The following Resolutions were troduced by Br. Bates-1. Resolved, That this Convention h

ly approves of the principles upon wh the "General Convention of the Un States" is formed, and as we are desiron cultivating a spirit of general brother for the interests of the cause of truth righteousness, we are anxious to avail selves of a representation in that body.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient

this Convention choose delegates to re sent this body in the General Convention the United States, and that said delegates requested to express to the General Conve tion our cordial and Christian Fellows with them, and our ardent desire for the building of the cause of Christ-which we adopted. The following brethren were che

Delegates to represent this body in the Gen eral Convention of the United States at i session in Hartford, Conn. in Sept. next-W. A. Drew, Calvin Gardner, Georg Bates, Zenas Thompson, Ministers, and 0 iver Buckley, Cornelius Holland, Denny McCobb, James C. Churchill, Seba French Cyrus Moore, Laymen. 21. Voted, That any Delegate from

to the General Convention, who shall fi it not convenient to attend, is authorise appoint a substitute.

22. The Committee on Fellowship Discipline reported in favor of granting Fe lowship to Rev. Thos. Beede of Farming ton, also in favor of continuing the Licens of Brs. Rand, Burr and Chandler, and granting Licenses for one year to Brs. Georg B. Thoms, of Portland, and Benj. Tasker Dixmont; and the report was accepted.

23. The following Preamble and Reso tions were introduced, and after conside ble discussion adopted-1. This Convention, viewing the ca

of Universalism to be peculiarly and el phatically the cause of Gospel truth at righteousness, and calculated to ensure promote the best interests, both of indiv als and of community, and believing that circumstances of the times and the state our order imperiously call for increased 2 and more vigorous exertions-Therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Convention here assembled, both Minis and Lay Delegates, will from this time ward, endeavor to put forth more zeal, excite others to do so, in sustaining promoting the said glorious and heave cause of Gospel truth and grace.

And whereas, this Convention co ers it very important that all those who so tain any public and responsible office in religious denomination, should be me strictly moral and of unimpeachable characters-Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention earns recommend to all Universalist Socie now existing, or which may hereafter formed in this State, not to appoint to the office or offices of Trustee, Treasurer, Clerk, &c. nor as delegates Associations, any person or persons ware known to be addicted to intemperant gambling or profane language are not accordance with Christian principles.

3. Resolved, that we will encourage promote the formation of Bible Classes, for the purpose of reading and explaining the Scriptures-the establishment men's Institutes in all places where practicable upon the principles on which hey are formed in other States, and also of

Sabbath Schools.
4. Resolved, That we recommend cording to adjournment, and after attending formations of churches in all places where

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New S

by Dr. J esolved citizen ich was 25. Vot to the ir servic Res th pleast been at

27. The d report eting ne of H ursday OR roducto mon,

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e is a sufficient number of brethren and l Resolved, That we recommend to

brethren in all places where they do not oy a religious meeting, to assemble themes together on the sabbath for the purof reading, exhortation and prayer. The following Resolve was introduc-

by Dr. Josiah Prescott, of Farmingtonesolved, That the cordial thanks of this vention be presented to the brethren citizens in Bowdoinham, for the very istian and friendly reception of the mines and delegates composing this Contion, in making such ample provisions their accommodation and comfort was unanimously adopted.

Voted, The thanks of this Convento the Moderator and Secretaries for ervices on this occasion.
Resolved, That this Convention learn

th pleasure that the Itinerancy of Maine een attended with good success under agency of our worthy Brother Seth Stetof Brunswick,

The committee appointed to receive report applications for the next session the the Convention, reported in favor of eting next year in the town of Hopenich was accepted.

Noted, To adjourn to meet in the

wn of Hope, on the last Wednesday and pursday in June, 1836. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. troductory Prayer, - Br. Brimblecom. Br. Adams. oncluding Prayer, Br. Smith. AFTERNOON.

Br. Stetson. roductory Prayer, Br. Thompson. dination of Br. Smith. - Br. Whittemore. daining Payer, Br. Hawkins. arge, Howship, Br. Brimblecom. ncluding Prayer, Br. Rand.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Br. Beede. roductory Prayer, Br. Hawkins. - - Br. Averill. ncluding Prayer, THURSDAY MORNING. Br. Adams. roductory Prayer, - -

Br. Gardner. mon, - - Br. Gardner. ncluding Prayer, - - Br. Fulmer. AFTERNOON. roductory Prayers -Br. Rayner. Br. Whittemore.

cluding Prayer. Br. Bates. nisters present residing within the State. . Rayner, Portland ; S. Stetson, Bruns-Thos. Beede, Farmington; H. Haws, Norway; Wm. A. Drew, Augusta; Gardner, Waterville; Geo. Bates, Tur-Gardner, Waterville; Geo. Bates, Tur; T. Whittier, Farmington; S. Brimcom; Westbrook; Z. Thompson, North
rmouth; J. K. Fulmer, Bucksport; L.
Rand, Canaan; C. C. Burr, Mercer;
B. Murray, Leeds; G. Smith, Dexter;
Averill, Orland; B. Tasker, Dixmont;
R. Thompson Bestland B. Thoms, Portland.

Visiting brethren from other Sates. Whittemore, Cambridgeport, Mass. Adams, West Rumney N. H. WM. A. DREW, Moderator. THOMPSON, Secretary. K. Fulmer, Asst. Sec'y.

[CIRCULAR IN OUR NEXT.]

THE PHILADELPHIA DISCUSSION.

is with pleasure that we give publicity he following notice from the New York istian Messenger and Universalist. We glad to learn that the valuable Controsial letters by Br. Thomas and Dr. Elv to be published in the form of a book. y will meet with a rapid sale undoubtand we trust a few dozen will find way down in this quarter.

We have now in press the very interest-Controversy between EZRA STILES ELY, D. and ABEL C. THOMAS, on the conjoint tion—" Is the doctrine of Endless Punent taught in the Bible—or does the le teach the Final Holiness and Happiof all mankind?" which has been givough the Messenger and other papers hin the twelve or eighteen months past. he very great degree of interest with ch this discussion was received throughthe whole country, and the firm convicthat it is calculated to do great good the talent enlisted in it, and the amicaspirit in which it was conducted, has ined the Publisher to present it to the pubneat Book form. It will make a volof near 300 large 19mo pages, small, and will contain several new letters addition to those already published in periodicals) from Mr. Thomas, carry-out his affirmative of the question, and prising the leading proofs of Universal-

The whole forming a very interestcamination of the great question-the destiny of man-and one, we flatter lves, which will be deemed valuable to om nunity.

work will be executed in the best ier on fine paper, fine muslin binding, etailed at 62 1-2 cents. - The customaduction by the quantity. It will be for delivery on or before the first of

pose having a large quantity of at Hartford, Conn. during the session be General Convention. Individuals he General Convention. Individuals rous of obtaining the work in various ons where it is difficult transporting ages, or where there are no Bookselwho would take an interest in circulathem, might make up their orders, or fy their wishes to some one who was at the Convention, and the Books be n charge by them on their return .thers might look around in their retive parishes and soon learn how many d probably be taken. In this way, they he put in circulation, very generally, ach a vast number of places in two eks, where they would not othse find their way in many months .our ministering and lay brethren who d to be at Hartford, aid us in thus getwork before the public ?

will not be asking too much, our edibrethren will do us a great favor in this notice, or the substance of it, an insertion, that it may be sufficiently before individuals leave home for the P. PRICE.

WHY WE WORSHIP GOD

The opposers of the doctrine of ultimate universal holiness and happiness, frequently declare that if they believed as we do, they would throw off all restraint, and perpetrate all manner of iniquity. They wonder why we worship God. Say they, "If I believed your doctrin, I would put myself to no trouble whatever; I would not give one cent for the support of preaching, and would be at no pains, much less expense, to rear a temple of worship !"

Such being their views, it is passing strange to them, that Universalists should manifest so much zeal in the cause in which they are engaged .- Now for their information we shall briefly state why, and how, we worship the King Eternal. We frankly acknowledge that we do not serve God in order to escape his wrath; nor to render him favorable or propitious towards us; for we have experienced his grace ever since we first began to exist; for this he has secured to us in his own unaulterable purpose, and revealed it through the gospel, that we, poor sinful mortals may have hope and comfort in this vale of tears. We are influenced by higher and nobler motives, than either of those now named.

We worship him because he his our

friend, our Saviour, and our unchanging benefactor, who always has in view the good of his children. If we looked upon him as a partial, vindictive, cruel being; as one who delights in rendering his offspring wretched we should not take delight in serving Him. We Should need such motives as Nebu-chadnezzar held out to his worshippers, to induce us to worship God. We feel grateful to our Heavenly Father, for the exalted views we entertain of his character; and we devoutly pray that all may soon be influenced by the same motives.

If the question is asked, how we worship God? Our answer is; as an impartial, holy, just, merciful, and good being; as our Father, Friend, Protector, Benefactor, King and Saviour. And as a spirit, who seeketh such to worship him as do it in spirit and in truth. With these exalted views and motives, we with the heart felt confidence of children, offer unto the most high God our tribute of gratitude, and prayer and praise, the fruit of our lips, which we believe is our reasonable service. And when we engage in this work, we are made to realize the truth of the language of the prophet. "It is not a vain thing lo serve the Lord, it is your life."-Universalist.

EXPLANATION.

It seems that a few of the subscribers to the Intelligencer have understood that its publication was discontinued, when it was suspended at the close of the half volume. If any of them received such impression from reading the "Extra" of July 3d, which announced its "suspension" merely, I can only say, that I did not mean to convey such an idea. I barely considered it possible, certainly not probable that the publication would be "discontinued." Not a word was said in the "Extra" about a discontinuance; and the only reason offered therein for the "suspension" was the inability of the Proprietor to give any personal attention to its concerns. It was also distinctly stated that the suspension was to continue only long enough to enable him to make some arrangement which would enable the proprietor to dispense with his "personal" attention to its concerns. The simple fact of the case was this:-The Proprietor could not attend to the business concerns of the establishment, and he derived little or no assistance from the Editor in that way. Mr. Drew for the last year or two rarely came to Gardiner. Say upon an average hardly once a week and then he barely tarried in the office half an hour. Sometimes I did not see him for three or four weeks in succession. It became indispensible therefore, either that he should take the establishment to himself, or I must employ another person to take care of the business. The latter I could not afford to do so long as I was paying him for the trifling service he performed all the profits of the establishment viz: \$400 per annum. In consequence of fre quent encouragement from him that he would soon make some arrangement which would relieve me, I delayed making efforts to procure aid from any other quarter, more than six months. During a large portion of this time he was engaged in a negotiation which, if it resulted as he expected it would, would have made it necessary for him to remove from the Under these circumstances what could I have done different? Perhaps at a future time I shall lay some more particulars in relation to this matter before the public.

P. SHELDON. Gardiner, July 31.

P. S. It may be proper to add that I took no steps towards procuring another Editor, until I had information that Mr. D. had issued a prospectus for a new paper. And this information was first derived from a quarter more than 50 miles distant. Of course I was compelled to seek a new Editor. And I have the satisfaction to believe, one who will as successfully and satisfactorly sustain the principles of the Intelligencer as the former Editor has.

We understand that Elder Nutter, Pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Brunswick, has asked, and probably will soon obtain, his dismission from said church. And now, reader, what do you think has led the Elder to take this measure ? . Why, plainly thisthe church was verily guilty of the heinous sin of offering their meeting house for a single evening, to Rev. T. Whittemore, editor of the Trumpet, in which to preach the heretical doctrine of " Jesus and the Resurrection" .- Pilot.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

-"And catch the manners living as they rise." -

GARDINER, JULY 31, 1835.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We know of but few places in the State whose natural advantages for a rapid and extensive growth, equal that of Gardiner. Our position at the head of good navigation on the Kennebec, the excellent and almost unrivalled water power afforded by the Cobbossee Contee in this village, and the ease and facility with which communication with an extensive country east and west of us may be had by means of Canals and Rail roads, point out this place as the natural depot for the Lumber and agriculural products of the Kennebec valley and the great centre of business for an extensive region. A little of the spirit of enterprise which so much abounds in the "city of the east" and a small portion of the untiring perseverance that characterizes our neighbors of Augusta, put in operation here, would soon make Gardiner, in relation to the Kennebec, what Bangor is to the Penobscot, We rejoice to say, that our extraordinary natural advantages are beginning to be perceived and appreciated. A spirit is up and means are in train for opening a Rail road and Canal communication with the western region of Kennebec county, and little doubt now remains that the work will be executed. In a week or two, a direct steam boat communication with Boston will be commenced. A large & splendid steamer is to run from here to Boston and another, the Macdonough is to run from here to Portland, to connect with the new steam Boat Portland.

Our excellent water power and mills are also, beginning to demand attention. An unfortunate impression has prevailed that the owner of this property would not sell it on any condition, but we have the satisfaction to announce, that he has bonded all the mills and water power, land, wharves &c. connected with the lower dam. To enterprising capitalists this property, holds out extraordinary inducements for investment of capital, and will doubtless be seized upon speedily. It is capable of great improvement and extension and we may calculate with much certainty that great improvements will soon be made,

The Phantom Portrait .- A stranger came recommended to a merchant's house at Lubec. He was hospitably received, but, the house being full, he was lodged at night in an apartment handsomely furnished, but not There was nothting that struck him particularly in the room when left alone, till he happened to cast his eyes on a picture, which immediately arreseted his attention. It was a single head; but there was something so uncommon, so frightful and unearthly, in its expression, though by no means ugly, that he found himself irresistibly attracted to look at it. In fact, he could not tear himself from the fascination of this portrait, till his imagination was filled by it, and his rest broken. He retired to bed, dreamed, and awoke from time to time with the head glaring on him. In the morning, his host saw by his looks that he had slept ill, and inquired the cause, which was The master of the house was much vexed, and said that the picture ought to have been removed, that it was an oversight, and that it always was removed when the chamber was used. The picture, he said, was indeed terrible to every one; but it was so fine, and had come into the family in so curious a way, that he could not make up his mind to part with it or destroy it.— The story of it was this :—'My father,' said was at Hamburgh on business, and, whilst dining at a coffee-house, he observed a young man of a remarkable appearance enter, seat himself alone in a corner, and commence a solitary meal. His countenance bespoke the extreme of mental distress, and every now and then he turned his head quickly round, as if he had heard something, then shudder, grow pale, and go on his meal after an effort as before. father saw this same man at the same place for two or three successive days, and at length became so much interested about him, that he spoke to him. The address was not repulsed, and the stranger seemed to find some comfort in the tone of sympathy and kindness which my father used. He was an Italian, well informed, poor but He was an Italian, well informed, not destitute and living economically upon not destitute and living economically upon not destitute and living economically upon the profits of his art as a painter. Their intimacy increased; and at length the Ital-ian, seeing my father's involintary emotion at his convulsive turnings and shudderings, which continued as formerly, interrupting their conversation from time to time, told him his story. He was a native of Rome, and had lived in some familiarity with, and been much patronized by, a young noble-man; but upon some slight occasion they had fallen out, and his patron, besides using many reproachful expressions, had struck him. The painter brooded over the disgrace of the blow. He could not challenge the nobleman on account of his rank; he therefore watched for an opportunity and assas-sinated him. Of course he fled from his sinated him. country, and finally had reached Hamburgh. He had not, however, passed many weeks from the night of the murder, before, one day, in the crowded street, he heard his name called by a voice familiar to him : he turned short round, and saw the face of his victim looking at him with a fixed eye. From that moment he had no peace at all hours, in all places, and amidst all companies, however engaged he might be, he he the voice, and could never help boking

round; and, whenever he so looked round,

ne always encountered the same face star

ing close upon him. At last, in a mood of desperation, he had fixed himself ace to

face, and eye to eye, and deliberately Irawn

the phantom visage as it glared upon him ;

and this was the picture so drawn. The Italian said he had struggled long, but life was a burden which he could no longer bear; and he was resolved, when he had made money enough to return to Rome, to surrender himself to justice, and expiate his crime on the scaffold. He gave the finished picture to my father, in return for the kindness which he had shown to him.—Speci-mens of the Table Talk of the late S. T.

Egypt .- A letter from Alexandria, published in the Paris papers, states that the St. Simonians are in high repute there, and are fast obtaining a monopoly of all the employ-ments in which literature and the fine arts They are are considered as requisites. summoned by their patriarch from other countries, as fast as their services are need-By their exertions, music has been brought into vogue among the Egyptians, and it is intended soon to introduce the regular opera, as a substitute for the private concerts, which have become quite popular.

Chief Justice Marshall .- At a late meetng of the bar of Charleston, S. C. resolutions, expressing their veneration for the character and public services of the late Chief Justice Marshall, were adopted. They were offered by Mr. Pettigru, and were introduced by the following preamble:

Death has removed from the sphere of his duties, John Marshall, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, a magistrate endeared to his countrymen by a pure and spotless character, distinguished by preeminent abilities, and illustrious by his long and varied public services. The sympathy of a whole people attends the funeral of a public benefactor, whose life conferred honor on his country. But the law and the legal profession, of which he was the head and ornament, are more than all others interested and affected by this solemn event. His high judicial station was equally above envy and reproach—and the honor of official dignity was enhanced and ennobled by his intrinsic worth and personal merit.— Though his authority as Chief Justice of the United States was protracted far beyond the ordinary term of public life, no man dared to covet his place, or express a wish to see it filled by another. Even the spirit of party respected the unsullied purity of the Judge, and the fame of the Chief Justice had justified the wisdom of the Constitution, and reconciled the jealousy of freedom to the in-dependence of the Judiciary. While we While we bow with humble resignation to the inevitable doom of humanity, we may adore the goodness of Providence, that spared his life so long to establish, by the authorities of his virtues and abilities the character of that tribunal in which he presided. His fame is indissolubly connected with the administration of Justice, nor can the virtuous emulation of future Judges aspire to a higher distinction, than to equal the wisdom and to copy the example of Marshall.

A Great Operation .- A lot of cotton, comrising 6000 bales, changed hands at New-Orleans on the 6th, the amount of the bill of which was nearly half a million of dollars. This, it is believed, (says the Bulletin,) is the largest single transaction ever here recorded on the arrivals of cotton operations.

Grand Island near Buffalo. - A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 15th inst. writes thus: "The Boston Company, who purchased Grand Island, have erected a spacious Steam Saw Mill, and are getting out ship timber on a large scale. The Island is covered with the finest white oak in the world, and I have no doubt it will prove a profitable business."

We learn by a recent arrival from France that the American Consulat Marseilles, has been subject to rather harsh treatment in consequence of ejecting from his house a drunken servant. He was imprisoned for some time, tried by the Court d' Assizes and acquitted by the jury. The judges, together with the lawyers and doctors for the Plaintiff, not satisfied with the decision formed what they called a Civil Court, and mulcted him in the sum of 2000 francs and costs. It many that this treatment. was occasioned from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, on account of the 25 million affair. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal and but little doubt remains that he will there obtain redress .-

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, to have the Independence 74, fitted for sea forthwith, and she is to be taken into the Dry Dock for examination, without delay.

The County of London, in Virginia, with population of 20,000, has not had an indictment for crime in more than three years.

The Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette of the 4th instant, states that the cholera prevails through most of the western country

Postage-Overcharges .- We understand, says the New York Star, the Post Office in this city has, for some time past, been in the habit of charging postage, as for a letter, for every piece of paper affixed to a wafer as a seal to a process, specially, legal instrument or document, on the ground that such seals make the letter double, triple, quadruple, A professional gentleman of this city considering the charge illegal and oppressive, addressed a letter on the subject, a few since to the Postmaster General; to which he received a prompt reply from the Post Office Department, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Postmaster General directs me to state, in reply to your letter of the 9th instant, that the piece of paper constituting the face of a seal, affixed to a legal instru-ment or other document sent by mail, is not considered chargeable with postage under the law."-Courier.

Cure for Diarrhea .- As this disease is usually prevalent at this season of the year, a gentleman who has for some time used the following recipe with great success, requests us to publish it. A table spoonful of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with a gill of warm water .- If relief be not afforded in the course of ten or fifteen minutes, a repetition of the dose, he says, has been efctual in every instance he has observed .-This is a simple remedy, worthy at least of trial, and can do no harm.—Mer. Adv.

Spot on the Sun .- We learn from a friend, who is a careful observer of the heavenly | Augusta, April, 1835.

bodies, that there is now a spot of unusual size on the sun's disc. Its appearance during the continuance of the present hot wheather, will tend to shake the theory, that the solar spots have an effect on the temperature of our atmoshpere .- Bos. Pat.

The number of temperance societies in England and Wales is 557. It is said that 782 medical men have declared ardent spirits injurious under any circumstances.

It seems that the rumor of the appointment of Mr. Taney to be Chief Justice of the United States, wants confirmation. The Norfolk Herald, which announced the rumor on Monday, says on Wednesday: The rumor given out in our last of the appointment of Mr. Taney to be chief Justice, is probably premature, though it is generally believed that it will be confirmed in due time."-Portland Courier.

The Plague has now spread all over upper Egypt, and has not abated in Lower Egypt. Alexandria is almost a desert, having lost by death and emigration, two thirds of its population.

Appointments.

The EDITOR will preach in East Thomaston next Br. ABEL C. THOMAS of Philadelphia will preach in Augusta on the first Sunday in Sentember

MARRIED.

In Fairfield, by Elder Joshua Nye, Mr. John Elden to Miss Narcissa Atkinson.
In Madison, Oliver L. Currier, Attorney at Law, of New Sharon, to Miss Mary Ann Weston of Madison.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. H. W. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Isaac Staples, late of Gardiner decensed, represented insolvent; they hereby give Notice that six monts are allowed from the date hereof to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that, they shall attend to that service at the Selectat the definition of the property of the claim, and that, they shall attend to that service at the Selectmens Office in Gardiner on the last Tuesday of the months of September, November and December next at three o'clock in the afternoon of each of said day.

SEDWARD SWAN,

E. WHITE,

Gardiner, June 29, 1835.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO steady and industrious BOYS, between 14 and 17 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing business. Apply at this Office. July 24.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office, Gardiner, July 1, 1835. M. Daniel Milliken

Mrs. M. Averill. Harriet Berry Silvester Baker Lucy H. Burr Abraham Bedel

Thomas Briery. C. Sarah Cooper Rebecca L. Crooke William Crawford Nathaniel Currier Elijah Cushing Josiah R. Cotton Benjamin Carroll James Capen.
D.

Joanna Dammon Jonathan Doe (2) Enoch Dill, Jr.
Josiah Dill.
F.
David Fuller

Sarah French. G. William H. Gardiner mas E. Glazier

Joseph Grover. Annis Hildreth (2)
Edward E. Houdletto
Euclid Houghton
Mary Houghton William Hutchins Capt. S. Homans. K. Jedediah Kimball Henry Kimball (2) Levi Knox Robert Keath Richard Kelly (2)

Thomas Moores
Widow Henry M'Causland
Widow James McFarland
Thomas Merrill (2)
Martha Merrifield Charles Mereasting Marshall Nudd.

P. Isaac Palmer Leonard Paine James Peacock Susannah Pope James Pheland Moody Palmer Aaron Perkins

R. George Rollins Benjamin Remick Daniel Robinson.

William Smith William Stevens Asa Steward Daniel Stone Joseph Stewart Margaret Stewart Anna M. Shaw Mary R. Stinson C. Stevens C. Stevens Seth Sweetland William Springer Mary O. Stearns,

T. Hannah Thompson John Towle. U. Cyrus Uhler W

George W. Kimball.

Joseph D. Lord (2)
Charles C. Laiten
Mary W. Lawrence.

Of Persons calling for any of the above Letters,
will please say they are advertised.

W. Joseph Williams
Eunice B. Walton
Richard L. Weymouth
Samuel Warren
Mary E. Wentworth.

WM. PALATER

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

TROM the pasture of Mr. Thomas Spear, in Gardiner, on Thursday night last, a stone gray HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about five years old. Whoever will return said horse or give information to the subscriber where he may be found, shalk be suitably rewarded.

JOSÉPH LUNT. Gardiner, July 22, 1835.

LETTER PAPER.

W.M. PALMER has just received, at the Gardi-ner Bookstore, a large assortment of LET-TER PAPER which he will sell by the Ream or-smaller quantity, at the Manufacturers' pricess-July 21, 1835.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. H. W. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the county of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS GILPATRICK, Esq., late of Gardiner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this time are allowed to said Creditors to bring in any large, their claims; and Creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they shall attend to that service at the Selectmen's office in Gardiner, on Thursday, October 29th, and Thursday, 31st December next, at two o'clock. in the afternoon of each day. EBEN'R WHITE:

L. H. GREEN. 27 8w Gardiner, June 29, 1835.

SILK HATS,

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. HOOP-ER'S Store in Water Street.

J. H. would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the SILK HAT making business, and will be able to furnish as good and handsome an article of this kind on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any other store. Particular hats made to order at very short. on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any other store. Particular hats made to order at very short notice. Hats ordered in the morning will be made and ready in the evening; therefore he would respectfully solicit all persons who wish for a handsome and durable hat to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere. Also, as usual, a large and handsome assortment of FUR HATS, both black and drab of his own manufacture. Also, New York and Boston Hats of all the fashionable style.

Augusta, April, 1835. 15

POETRY.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

TO THE MEMORY OF A FRIEND

MR. EDITOR :- The following lines were written shortly after, and occasioned by, the death of Miss 18*** S*** H*** of Goldsboro'—who died Sept. 1835—aged 21—by an acquaintance. A*****L

Has thy departing spirit fled ? So soon to break the tender ties ; Dost thou lie low among the dead ? To thus excite our sad surprise.

Oh ves-too sure, thou did'st depart, Revisit earth thou wilt no more; To thee, alike the friendly heart, Or life's delusive scenes are o'er.

Yes, thou hast gone nor can return Again to bless thy kindred here ; Wide is the circle now doth mourn, The loss of one so kind, so dear,

We mourn thee with a brother's tears, And with a brother's woes we weep; O could we call thee from that drear-That long and lonely silent sleep-

No-surely thou canst never rest, Alone, beneath the verdant sod; Thy home forever with the blest, Returned, thy spirit to thy God.

With thee, each virtue deigned to dwell-In spotless purity did shine-Chaste as the purest, earth may tell-Sweet impress of the hand divine.

Too pure wert thou, earth's paths to tread; To linger o'ere its thorny way; Thy soul to brighter seenes hath sped, To scenes of glorious, endless day.

With death to thee, no terrors came, But through that gloomy vale did shine, The light of heaven-Thou could'st exclaim "Mourn not for me-MY GOD, IS THINE.

Farewell each friend I kindly love. And thou my mother-wipe thy tears, Sure we shall meet again, above, In triumph o'er these griefs and fears."

Farewell then L**** leave us now, Since God has called thee to thy rest; Before His sovereign will, we bow, "He gave, He takes, His name we bless."

Thee we resign-'twere hard indeed, So soon to "loose the silver cord"-And grace divine, our spirits need, To own the RIGHT, the JUST award.

O may thy faith, thy Parents cheer On earth-in full assurance given-Our God shall wipe off every tear, And thou and they shall meet in heaven

DESULTORIOUS.

THE TOUR OF THE VIRTUES. A PHILOSOPHER'S TALE.

Once upon a time, several of the virtues, weary of living with the Bishop of Norwich, resolved to make a little excursion. Accordingly though they knew every thing on earth was very ill prepared to receive them, they thought they might safely venture on a tour from Westminster bridge to Richmond. The day was fine, the wind in their favor, and as to entertainment, there seemed to be no possibility of any disagreement among the virtues. They took a boat at Westminster stairs, and just as they were about to push off, a poor woman all in rags, with a child in her arms, implored their compassions. Charity put her hand into her reticule and took out a shilling. Heavens cried Justice, seiz. ing Charity by the arm, what are you doing? Have you never read political economy? Get along with you good woman, here is a ticket for you, for the soup mendicity society. Fy, said Generosity, you should have given the poor creature both! So the next ten minutes were consumed in a quarrel between the four virtues.

A shower of rain was at hand. Prudence who had a new bonnet on, wanted to stop on shore. Courage was for braving the rain. But as most of the virtues are ladies, Prudence carried it. Just as they were turning to the shore, another boat ran foul of theirs, and had like to have thrown Charity overboard. and in her struggle she lost her basket of bunns, she was going to carry to Richmond for the poor children. age was for chastising the rude boatman; but Meekness offered them both her cheeks. But oh! if you had seen how Courage used Meekness afterwards, you could not have believed it possible that one virtue could have been so enraged with another! I spare you the little squabbles which took place in the general conversation. Economy found fault with all the villas by the way; and Temperance expressed becoming indignation at the luxuries of the city barge.

So you see that the very virtues may fall at loggerheads with each other, and pass a very sad time of it, if they happen to be of different disposition, and have forgotten to take good Temper along with them.

At the end of the voyage, and after a long sulky silence, Prudence said, with a thoughtful air; My dear friends, I have been thinking, that as long as we keep so entirely together, never mixing with the rest of the world, we shall waste our lives in quarrelling among ourselves, and run the risk of being still less liked and sought after than we already are. propose that we should all separate and take up our abode with some body or other for a year. Let us try the experiment, and on this day twelve months let us all meet, and recount what has befallen us. Prudence ceased, as she always

does, when she has said enough, and de- ! lighted at the project, the virtues agreed to adopt it on the spot. They were enchanted at the idea of setting up for themselves, and each not doubting his or her success; for Economy in her heart thought Generosity no virtue at all, and Meekness looked on Courage as a little better than a heathen.

At the end of the year they all met at the appointed place, and each related a tale of disappointments and disasters, except Prudence; the eyes of all were turned to her. She was their last hope. I am just where I set out, said that discreet virtue. I have done neither good nor harm. I am thus the only one of you that never did harm, but only because I am the only one of you, that never had the opportunity of doing it ! in a word, continued Prudence thoughtfully, in a word my friends, circumstances are necessary to the virtues themselves. Alas! I perceive we lose all our efficacy when we are misplaced; and then though in reality virtues, we operate as vices. Circumstances must be favorable to our exertions and harmonious with our nature; and we lose our very divinity unless wisdom direct our footsteps to the home we should inhabit, and the dispositions we should govern. The story is ended.

The philosopher's tale, gives its own moral. Virtuous men cannot act together unless "they take good temper along with them," and they cannot act alone with any success without wisdom .- Bul-WER.

NIGHT IN SPAIN.

AN EXTRACT.

I love to linger on the Prado till the crowd is gone, and the night far advanced. There, musing and alone I sit, and listen to the lulling fall of waters in their marble fountains, and watch the moon as it rises over the gardens of the Reterio, brighter than a northern sun. The beautiful scene lies half in shadow, half in light-almost a fairy land. Occasionally the sound of a guitar, or a distant voice, breaks in upon my revery. Then the form of a monk, from the neighboring convent, sweeps by me like a shadow, and disappears in the gloom of the leafy avenues; and far away from the streets of the city comes the voice of the watchman telling the midnight hour. Lovely art thou, O night, beneath the

skies of Spain. Day, panting with heat, and laden with a thousand cares, toils onward like a beast of burden; Night, calm, silent, holy Night, is a ministering angel, that cools with its dewy breath the toil-heated brow; and, like the Roman sisterhood, stoops down to bathe the pilgrim's feet. How grateful the gentle radiance of the moon !—How grateful the delicious coolness of "the omnipresent and deep-breathing air!" Lovely art thou, O Night, beneath the skies of Spain!

THE LIGHT HOUSE.

There is a point on which the eye of the voyager lingers the latest, and on which it is fixed the soonest; a point of farewell to the outward bound, and of greeting to the homeward bound-it is the light house. To the parting it is the sign of tears; to the returning, of smiles. It stands on the extremity of one element, and gleams over the other.

It burns when other lights are dim-it shines to guide and save-not to lure and destroy. It has furnished poetry with its own beautiful and express image, and has given eloquence another trope to express the superiority of erudition and intellect over the common mass of passion and instinct.—The light house of intellect—the flash of thought across the troubled sea of doubt and uncertainty, are grand images derived from a common and usual convenience found on every civilized shore. A part of the sublimity of thought connected with the far seen light house arises from its unchangeable position. Storms may howl around and blend ocean, sky, and land, in a seeming chaos; the clouds may be torn by tremendous whirlwinds, and run, rugged and frightful, close under the lee of a pitiless horizon; yet, unmoved and calm and bright through all, the light house sends out its ray of hope amidst the black darkness and wild commotion. So, Christian, shines the heavenly promise of thy father, when the pestilence smites in wrath-when war howls-when famine, lean and hungry, blows abroad its mildew breath; and so shines thy Saviours's face when a chill that nature abhors shall freeze thy heart, and thou shalt feebly ask-can this be death ? So smiles Eternity over the ruins of time!

A SKETCH.

A mother was kneeling in the deep hush of evening, at the couch of two infants, whose rosy arms were twined in a mutual embrace. A slumber, soft as the moonlight that fell through the lattice over them like a silvery veil, lay on their delacate lips-the soft bright curls that clustered on their pillow, were slightly stirred by their gentle and healthful breastirred by their gentie and includes things, and that smile, which beams from the pure depths of the fresh glad treated on their red lips. The mother looked on their exceeding beauty with a momentary pride-and then, as she continued to gaze on the lovely slumberers, her dark eye deepened with an intense and unutterable fondness, and a cold shudderish fear came

over her, lest those buds of life, so fair, so glowing, might be touched with sudden decay, and gathered back in their brightness to the dust. And she lifted her voice in prayer, solemnly, passionately earnest, that the Giver of life would still spare to her those blossoms of love, over whom her soul thus yearned. And as the low breathed accents rose on the still air, a deepened thought came over her, and her spirit went out with her loved and pure ones into the strange wild paths of life, and a strong horror chilled her frame, as she beheld mildew and blight settling on the fair and lovely of the earth, and high and rich hearts scathed with desolating and guilty passions. And the prayer she was breathing grew yet more fervent, even to agony, that He who was the fountain of all purity. would preserve these whom He had given her in their perfect innocence, permitting neither shame nor crime, nor folly, to cast a stain on the brightness with which she had received them invested from His hand as with a mantle.

As the prayer died away in the weakness of the spent spirit, a pale shadowy form stood beside the infant sleepers. "I am Death," said the spectre, "and I am come for these my babes-I am missioned to bear them where the perils you depreciate are unknown; where neither stain, nor dust, nor shadow can reach the rejoicing spirit. It is only by yielding them to me you can preserve them forever from contamination and decay. A wild conflict-a struggle as of the soul parting in strong agony, shook the mother's frame, but faith and the love which hath a purer fount than that of earthward passions, triumphed, and she yielded up her babes to the spectre.

"Behold," said Death, as he touched the fair forms, and the beauty of life gave place to a holier and yet deeper loveliness, "behold, the smile of innocence is now forever sealed. They will waken where there is neither blight nor And the benign power, tempest." whom we call the Spoiler, bore away the new perfected blossoms of immortality to the far-off sky.

CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is HE various diseases to which the HONSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discovered.

for Horses toundered by cating of the distribution of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits. The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful

night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

**Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN, GARDINER, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M. D.

D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman, Gardiner, Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER,
A. T. PERKINS,
J. D. GARDINER.

SAMUEL HODG BOON Pittern J. D. GARDINER. SAMUEL HODGDON, Pittston. BENJ. HODGES, JOHN H.ELDRIDGE \Augusta.

THE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Chilhlains—it is not second to an for Persons afflicted with Anguana.

Sprains or Chilblains — it is not second to any
Sprains or Chilblains — it is not second to any Sprains or Chilbtains—It is not established the Liniment, British Oil or Opode 23 ly.

Compound Syrup of ICELAND MOSS.

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions.

I CELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and in all the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its Medicinial qualities have been long to highly approciated. This plant contains a long portion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE, the other known substance, and in combination with it is a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, have been obtained from observing their effect on brute animals: to in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its vir-tues were first discovered by their effects on the hardy, long-lived and sagacious Rein-Deer, which derives its tues were first discovered by their effects on the hardy, long-lived and sagacious Rein-Deer, which derives its principal sourishment frem the ICELAND MOSS, and whose milk becomes so highly imbued with its Balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants of all shose countries, for the cure of all diseases of the breast and lungs. In France, this compound has long been known, and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal sites of the Market States. all the medicinial virtues of the Moss in the most con-centrated form, and is prepared from the original re-ceipt from Paris, only by

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore, And none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile upon each bill of direction — also upon the envelope, and sealed with their seal.

To For sale by B. SHAW & Co. Agents, Gardi-Mane, and E. FULLER, Augusta. Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

CHARLES H. PARTRIDGE, TAIL OR,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Gardier and vicinity that he has taken the shop opposite (. Sager's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the Taloring Business in all its branches. He flatters hinself that by constant attention to the business, he say share a part of the public patronage.

Pricular attention will be paid to Cutting. Gardier, April 11, 1835.

E. HUTCHINS & CO'S NEWLY IMPROVED

INDELIBLE INK.

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemical mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very superior article of durable Ink, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this Ink are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelible.
The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme portability does to travellers.

nt as highly to the public generally, as portability does to travellers.

(C) Be sure that each box is accompanied with the fac-simile of E. Hutchings & Co.

The true article is prepared by them only, at No.

110, Market Street, Baltimore, (up stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Ag'ts, Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH!

A recent discovery to prevent the future REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by Joseph Hiscock Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual, and permanent remedy for the toothache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases ful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used, it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the direction accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine, has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it at the retensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine, has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it at the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN,
FRANCIS BUTLER,
JONATHAN KNOWLTON,
THOMAS D. BLAKE, M. D.,
JAMES GOULD.
Famington Me. Lag. 1835. Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me., Sole General Agent.
BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusta,
Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State

Agent, must be post paid. The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-agents, who will keep constant-ly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from custom ers. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, Readfield. David Stanley, Winthrop. Wm. Whitter, Chesterville. Upham T. Cram, Mount Vernon. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Temple. Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield. E. F. Day, Strong. Reuben Bean & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fletcher & Bates, Norridgewock. J. M. Moor & Co., Waterville. Enoch Marshall, Vassalboro. James C. Dariett Hallowell. Dwight, Hallowell,

Number of the solution of the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jan. 28, 1835. eoply5

STIMPSON'S CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

MOST diseases incident to this and other climates, Available of the primary and bile on the inner coats of the primary and occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed personal time. The stopped personal form its flips. primavia, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood deprayed, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally. For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circumstances.

tances.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the sauses above mentioned and for which these Pills have causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, been found peculiarly benenicial, are, pain in the neau, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colie, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will be a proposed to the control of the Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints contented in the same discontinuous complaints. tracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Doet. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians. and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, added to his professional skill and the standing of the late Hon. added to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be kept in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary family, and used where similar medicines are no and proper — Seafaring men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common use-Portland, Me. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believe them faithfully prepared.

DANIEL ROSE. nem faithfully prepared. Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834. DANIEL ROSE

I hereby certify that I have used Mr Brown Stimpson's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their composition am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to sea.

Themselve, Levil 1896.

Thomaston, Jan 11, 1826. Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate superinted ages. superintendance.

general Agents for the sale of these Pills in Kenne-bec. JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Mer-rick, Hallowell, and W. & H. Stevens, Pittston. Jan. 28, 1835.

Lumber Dealers, Take Notice, WO first rate SHINGLE MACHINES IN by an experienced workman and warranted as good work as any in use if rightly managed offered low to close a concern. For further pan lars apply to JAMES G. DONNELL of Gard Me., where said Machines may be seen, or by to the subscriber in Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL BOYDEN February 24, 1835.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Prime assortment Ladies' KID and PRO NELLA SHOES — GAITER BOOTS Misses' and Children's KID, PRUNELLA OLEATHER SHOES: Gentlemen's MOROCO and HORSE-HIDE BOOTS.

Gentlemen's superior Calf-Skin Boo and Shoes Manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL Har For sale by CHARLES TARBELL

FAIRFIELD'S REPORTS.

JUST published and for sale by WILLIM PALMER, Reports of Cases argued and debt mined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, by John Fairfield. May 19, 1835. 2116

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Man has (in compliance with the earnest solicition of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his man had been been solicities.

of his numerous friends,) consented to offer him to brated Vegetable Bitters and Pills. to the public, which he has used in his extensive put tice more than thirty years, and they have been means of restoring to health thousands of lavalidation pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalidation of the following complaints, virallicted with any of the Heart; lay with the following the following complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of the the state of the stat

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Scald Head in children and various other cuadiseases, It is an excellent remedy for Females flicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any

Plain and practical directions accompaning above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be a without any hindrance of business or amusement, will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous eases, which daily send many of our worthiest

eases, which daily send many of our working premature grave.

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For sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Garding David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Inmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Clader, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloresh Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; E. Small, Saco.

THE GARDINER SAVINGS INSTITUTE Incorporated by an act of the Legislate

THE design of this Institution is to afford to Who are desirous of saving their money, by have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share a Banks or a sum in the public Stocks, the mea employing their money to advantage, without the of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed a by lending it to individuals. It is intended to courage the industrious and prudent, and to those who have not hitherto been such, to lesse a suppressive exposures, and to save and law by unnecesary expenses, and to save and lay be thing for a period of life, when they will be to earn a support.

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The Institution will commence operation the THE WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 16th inst. The Office the present will be kept in Gardiner in the building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, who deposits will be received every Wednesday from o'clock at moon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received the first Wednesday of Aug.: next and present the tereto will be put upon interest from that day. I posits received subsequently will draw interest for the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agree ble to the by-laws. The Institution will commence operation the ble to the by-laws.

Deposits as low as one dollar will be re and when any person's deposits shall and dollars they will be put upon interest.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wedn of every January and July, a dividend or paymen be made at the rate of four per cent. per annual deposits of three months standing.

Although only four per cent. is promised eyear, yet every fifth year all extra income which the divided and paid will then be divided as those whose deposits are of one year's standing proportion to the length of time the money has b according to the by-laws.

It is intended that the concerns of the Ins shall be managed upon the most economical plan, nothing will be deducted from the income but the al expenses necessary to carr v on the business, a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room and other small incidental expenses.

The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay their services, having undertaken the trust solely promote the interests of those who may wish to come depositors; and no member of their body, any other officer of the Institution can ever be a but rower of its funds. No deposits can be withdrawn except on the

Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies any other Wednesday for his interest or Capita any part thereof, if the money received that disufficient for the purpose; and one weeks notice the day of withdrawing must be given to the I urer. The benefits of the Institution are not limit

any section, but are offered to the public As no loans are to be made by this Institution sonal security, it is plain that this affords a vestment for the depositors than lending to inc Monies may be deposited for the benefit of mil the time, cannot be will

and if so ordered at the until they become of age. Those who do not choose to take their interes time to time will have it added to their princip sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is quired to "give bond in such sum and with such states as the corporation shall think suitable."

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDEST

Hon. George Evans,
Alfred G. Lithgow, Est,
Mr. Henry B. Hoskins,
Mr. Henry Bowman,
Capt. Jacob Davis,
Geo. W. Bachelder, Sa
ANSYL CLARK, Treasure,
H. B. Hoskins, Secretary,
1834. Peter Grant, Esq., Edward Swan, Esq., Arthur Berry, Esq., Capt. Enoch Jewett, Mr. Richard Clay, Rev. Dennis Ryan,

Gardiner, July 3, 1834.

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